

Japhug language

Japhug is a Gyalrong language spoken in Barkam County, Ngaba, Sichuan, China, in the three townships of Gdong-brgyad (Chinese: 龙尔甲; pinyin: *Lóng'rijia*, Japhug IPA: [ɻdɯrɻɻt]), Gsar-rdzong (Chinese: 沙尔宗; pinyin: *Shā'rzōng*, Japhug IPA: [saɻndzu]) and Da-tshang (Chinese: 大藏; pinyin: *Dàzàng*, Japhug IPA: [taɻtɻi]).

The endonym of the Japhug language is IPA: [kɯrɯ skɯt]. The name Japhug IPA: [tɕɻpʰɯ] (Chinese: 茶堡; pinyin: *Chábǎo*) refers in Japhug to the area comprising Gsar-rdzong and Da-tshang, while that of Gdong-brgyad is also known as IPA: [sɯŋu] (Jacques 2004), but speakers of Situ Gyalrong use this name to refer to the whole Japhug-speaking area.

Contents

- Phonology**
 - Consonants
 - Vowels
- Grammar**
- References**

Japhug	
IPA: [kɯrɯ skɯt]	
Pronunciation	IPA: [tɕɻpʰɯ]
Native to	China
Region	Sichuan
Language family	Sino-Tibetan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qiangic ▪ Gyalrongic ▪ Gyalrong ▪ Japhug
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	(included in jya (http://www.ethnologue.com/language/jya))
Glottolog	japh1234 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/japh1234) ^[1]

Phonology

Japhug is the only toneless Gyalrong language. It has 49 consonants and seven vowels.

Consonants

		<u>Labial</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Retroflex</u>	<u>Alveopalatal</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Uvular</u>
Occlusive	nasal	m	n				ɳ	ɳ	
	prenasalized	mb	nd	ndz	ndʐ	ndʐ	ɳɟ	ɳg	ɳg
	voiced	b	d	dz	dʐ	dʐ	tʃ	g	
	voiceless	p	t	ts	tʂ	tʂ	c	k	q
	aspirated	pʰ	tʰ	tsʰ	tʂʰ	tʂʰ	cʰ	kʰ	qʰ
Continuant	voiced	w	l	z	r	ʐ	j	ɣ	ʁ
	voiceless		ɻ	s	ʂ	ʂ		x	χ

The phoneme /w/ has the allophones [β] and [f].

The phoneme /ʁ/ is realized as an epiglottal fricative in the coda or preceding another consonant.

The prenasalized consonants are analyzed as units for two reasons. First, there is a phoneme /NG/, as in /NGO₆na/ "large spider", but neither /N/ nor /G/ exist as independent phonemes. Second, there are clusters of fricatives and prenasalized voiced stops, as in /zmbri/ "willow", but never clusters of fricatives and prenasalized voiceless stops.

Japhug distinguishes between palatal plosives and velar plosive + j sequences, as in /co/ "valley" vs. /kjo/ "drag". These both contrast with alveolo-palatal affricates.

There are at least 339 consonant clusters in Japhug (Jacques 2008:29), more than in Old Tibetan or in most Indo-European languages. Some of these clusters are typologically unusual: in addition to the previously mentioned clusters of fricatives and prenasalized stops, there are clusters where the first element as a semivowel, as in /jla/ "hybrid of a yak and a cow".

Vowels

Japhug has eight vowel phonemes: a, o, u, Y, W, y, e and i. The vowel y is attested in only one native word (/qa₃y/ "fish") and its derivatives, but appears in Chinese loanwords.

Grammar

Jacques (2008) is a short grammar and Jacques and Chen (2010) a text collection with interlinear glosses. Other studies on morphosyntax include Jacques (2010) on Direct-inverse marking, Jacques (2012a) on valency (passive, antipassive, anticausative, lability etc.), Jacques (2012b) on incorporation and Jacques (2013) on associated motion.

References

1. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Japhug" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/japh1234>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- Jacques, Guillaume, 2004, Phonologie et morphologie du Japhug (rGyalrong) (<http://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/docs/00/13/85/68/PDF/these-japhug.pdf>), thèse de doctorat, Université Paris VII.
- Jacques, Guillaume, 2007, La réduplication partielle en japhug, révélatrice des structures syllabiques, *Faits de langues* 29:9-21.
- Jacques, Guillaume, Chen Zhen 陈珍, 2007, « 茶堡话的不及物前缀及相关问题 » [Le suffixe intransitif du japhug et autres problèmes apparentés], *Language and Linguistics*, 8.4:883-912.
- Jacques, Guillaume, 向柏霖, 2008, 《嘉绒语研究》 [A study on the Gyalrong language], Pékin, Minzu chubanshe.
- Jacques, Guillaume (2010). "The inverse in Japhug Rgyalrong" (<https://www.academia.edu/968767>). *Language and Linguistics*. **11** (1): 127–157.
- Jacques, Guillaume (2012). "From Denominal Derivation to Incorporation" (<https://www.academia.edu/1627216>). *Lingua*. **122** (11): 1027–1231. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.383.1 (<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.383.1>). doi:10.1016/j.lingua.2012.05.010 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.lingua.2012.05.010>).
- Jacques, Guillaume 向柏霖 2012. Argument demotion in Japhug Rgyalrong (https://www.academia.edu/1789058/Argument_demotion_in_Japhug_Rgyalrong) in Gilles Authier, Katharina Haude (eds) *Ergativity, Valency and Voice*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, pp. 199–225. 2012
- Jacques, Guillaume (2013). "Ideophones in Japhug (Rgyalrong)" (<https://www.academia.edu/5951569>). *Anthropological Linguistics*. **55** (3): 256–287. doi:10.1353/anl.2013.0014 (<https://doi.org/10.1353/anl.2013.0014>)

rg/10.1353%2Fanl.2013.0014).

- Jacques, Guillaume (2013). "Applicative and tropative derivations in Japhug Rgyalrong" (<http://www.academia.edu/4159603>). *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*. **36** (2): 1–13.
- Jacques, Guillaume (2013). "Harmonization and disharmonization of affix ordering and basic word order" (<https://www.academia.edu/2008163>). *Linguistic Typology*. **17** (2): 187–215. doi:10.1515/lity-2013-0009 (<https://doi.org/10.1515%2Flity-2013-0009>).
- Jacques, Guillaume (2014). "Denominal affixes as sources of antipassive markers in Japhug Rgyalrong" (<https://www.academia.edu/4483958>). *Lingua*. **138**: 1–22. doi:10.1016/j.lingua.2013.09.011 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.lingua.2013.09.011>).
- Jacques, Guillaume (2014). "Clause linking in Japhug" (<https://www.academia.edu/10019754>). *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*. **37** (2): 264–328. doi:10.1075/ltba.37.2.05jac (<https://doi.org/10.1075%2Fltba.37.2.05jac>).
- Jacques, Guillaume (2015). "The spontaneous-autobenefactive prefix in Japhug Rgyalrong" (<https://www.academia.edu/10068402>). *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*. **38** (2): 271–291. doi:10.1075/ltba.38.2.08jac (<https://doi.org/10.1075%2Fltba.38.2.08jac>).
- Jacques, Guillaume (2015). "The origin of the causative prefix in Rgyalrong languages and its implication for proto-Sino-Tibetan reconstruction" (<https://www.academia.edu/15656056>). *Folia Linguistica Historica*. **36** (1): 165–198. doi:10.1515/flih-2015-0002 (<https://doi.org/10.1515%2Fflih-2015-0002>).
- Jacques, Guillaume (2016). "Subjects, objects and relativization in Japhug" (<https://www.academia.edu/12027917>). *Journal of Chinese Linguistics*. **44** (1): 1–28. doi:10.1353/jcl.2016.0005 (<https://doi.org/10.1353%2Fjcl.2016.0005>).
- Jacques, Guillaume (2016). "From ergative to index of comparison: multiple reanalyses and polyfunctionality" (<https://www.academia.edu/17613483>). *Diachronica*. **33** (1): 1–30. doi:10.1075/dia.33.1.01jac (<https://doi.org/10.1075%2Fdia.33.1.01jac>).
- Jacques, Guillaume, Chen Zhen 陈珍, 2010. Une version Rgyalrong de l'épopée de Gesar. Osaka : National Museum of Ethnology.
- Lin Youjing, Luoerwu 2003, « 茶堡嘉戎语大藏话的趋向前缀与动词词干的变化 », *民族語文*, 2003.4.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Japhug_language&oldid=950249770"

This page was last edited on 11 April 2020, at 01:21 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.